The People's Korea

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Kim Dae Jung Faces Capital Punishment, Charged with High Treason

The martial law command in Seoul framed Kim Dae Jung as "an ardent Communist" and declared that he would be put to a military tribunal on charges of conspiring to organize insurrection and violating the "Anti-Communist Law." The charges carry a maximum penalty of death. In short, Kim Dae Jung is faced with an execution.

The point of the charges brought against the former "Presidential candidate" is that he, "a diehard Communist," is the behind-the scenes mastermind of the Kwangju affair and recent nation-wide student demonstrations. He is charged with agitating and organizing students and citizens in a bid to topple the present government.

The evidence produced to brand Kim as "a Communist" is the fact that he was once a member of the Preparatory Committee for National Founding in the wake of the 1945 liberation of Korea. The preparatory committee, as its name suggested, was a public organization chaired by a long-time anti-Japanese independence movement leader Ryo Un Hyong. It comprised urban workers, peasants, students, citizens, young and old, men and women. The committee was intended to prepare for the founding of a new Korean state. Ryo Un Hyong was a stout nationalist, far from a Communist. Therefore, affiliation with this organization cannot become proof of being a Communist.

The martial law command cited Kim's membership of the then New Democratic Party as another piece of evidence to support the allegations that he was a "Communist." One year after its formation, the New Democratic Party merged with the Communist Party and the People's Party to become the south Korean Workers' Party. Then, members of the New Democratic Party opposed the merger and bolted the party. The two organizations, the preparatory committee and the New Democratic Party, did not advocate Communism as their guiding principle. Anyhow, it was 35 years ago. As a matter of fact, there is no documented record affirming Kim Dae Jung's affiliation either of the two organizations.

Another charge against Kim Dae Jung is the allegation that he is associated with Pyongyang. The allegation goes that while in exile in the United States and Japan, Kim Dae Jung guided two organizations close to Pyongyang and met with a "north Korean spy" twice in Seoul. The two organizations refer to Hanmintong known as the National Congresses for the Restoration of Democracy and the Unification of the Country, based respectively in Washington and Tokyo. It is well known that Kim had close relations with the two bodies during his exile in the two countries. He himself revealed that he had engaged in anti-dictatorial campaigns but not in anti-state activities.

Hanmintong has nothing to do with the DPRK, as it repeatedly denied such link. At the beginning of this year, the DPRK sent letters to the south Korean authorities and overseas Koreans, proposing north-south negotiations on the reunification issue. The recipients included American and Japanese Hanmintong which refused to reply. The American Congress a few years ago invited officials of Japanese Hanmintong to testify before the Fraser panel. But they were not allowed by the Japanese Government to go to Washington. Seoul urged Tokyo to prevent their departure. Therefore, such allegation linking Kim to Pyongyang is groundless.

Ridiculous is the allegation that Kim met a "north Korean spy." It is quite strange for a "spy" to identify himself before meeting with the person he wanted to contact. It is only too natural that as a politician Kim should have met with numerous people of various sectors. Well aware of the untenability of its argument that Kim was linked to Pyongyang, the martial law command dared frame up what it termed "a north Korean spy." Meeting with a person cannot constitute a crime.

The charge that Kim was a mastermind of the student demonstrations is a total frameup. One of the most important features of the south Korean student movement is its independence of outside political forces, including political parties. They have always remained critical of those outside forces and followed their moves with cool heads. Their slogans are illustrative: "The New Democratic Party, awaken!" "All the Opposition people, unite!" "The press, stop alienating students from the public!" and "Reptile religionists, repent!" In this sense, the students exerted a considerable influence on the behavior of the political movement, including Kim Dae Jung. It should be noted that Kim Dae Jung rather tried to urge the students to exercise self-restraint regarding demonstrations. How could such a man organize or agitate students?

It is routine for a politician to create his own organizations and keep in constant contact with them. It is normal for him to strive to take the seat of power. What is the riot which the martial law command referred? According to the martial law command, the riot or uprising meant "a nation-wide campaign for democracy with each participant wearing a black ribbon on his or her chest and leaders wearing prison uniforms." If this were the case, it would be a peaceful demonstration, far from an uprising.

These lies confront Kim Dae Jung with a death sentence, a man who enjoys wide popular support in south Korea. He is about to become a martyre of democracy, a faith of his own. The United States is responsible for making Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan acting like this. The Americans are virtual rulers in Seoul.

Last year, when the then U.S. Secretary of State Vance visited Seoul, to attend the funeral service of the late dictator-Pak Jung Hi, he gave virtual endorsement to the political role of the military. He said that the military guaranteed support for civilian government by maintaining political neutrality. Then infighting developed within the military, leading to the mass arrest of the then martial law commander Gen. Chong Sung Hwa and scores of brasshats opposed to Chon Dun Hwan. This incident pushed Lt. Gen Chon into the limelight as top ruler. At that time, the U.S. commander in south Korea allowed Chon to deploy south Korean troops from the front line to Seoul for the arrest of Gen Chong. The State Department issued statements saying that the south Koreans violated the chain of command, but no statement was issued by either the U.S. command in Seoul or Pentagon.

The U.S. commander released south Korean troops under his command for a role in the Kwangju massacre, an American help to the dictatorial regime of Chon. Kim Dae Jung has been a strong pro-American element. He believed in the United States and thought American help could enable him to restore democracy and seize power. Yet, the U.S.-supported Chon is on the verge of killing him.

Kim Dae Jung holding a press conference at his residence in Seoul after he was kidnapped in August, 1973 from a hotel in Tokyo to Seoul

Ex-Japan Justice Minister Disputes Kim Dae Jung 'Indictment'

Tanaka Isaji, Member of House of Representatives and ex-Japanese Justice Minister, strongly questioned the allegations made on July 4 by the south Korean martial law authorities that Kim Dae Jung planned to "overthrow the government by force." He was Minister of Justice when Kim Dae Jung was kidnapped from Tokyo by the KCIA. He spoke with an editor of the People's Korea:

Q. What do you think about the "investigation results" on Mr. Kim Dae Jung announced today by the south Korean martial law authorities.

TANAKA: Cruel. I feel that it has become worse than the time of the Pak "regime." The "investigation results" allege that Mr. Utsunomiya (Member of the House of Councillors) provided Mr. Kim Dae Jung with funds. However, it is impossible. As I am a close friend of Mr. Utsunomiya, I know it well. It is not true. Never. It cannot but be construed as a frameup. Utsunomiya cannot know a certain Kim who allegedly carried the money.

Q. Mr. Utsunomiya, in his statement issued just now, flatly denied the "investigation results." He also said that he had never met with a certain Kim. However, what do you think of the point claiming that Kim Dae Jung "plotted a riot" in order to become a head of state by overthrowing the "regime" in a form of "the violent revolution"?

TANAKA: I think he might win an election even without use of violence. I know that Kim Dae Jung had waged an active election campaign like Kim Jong Pil and Kim Yong Sam after he was restored to civil rights. And I also know he was most promising among them.

Who on earth will try to make a revolution with violence when he can win an election. I can never understand that it was necessary (for Mr. Kim Dae Jung) to overthrow the regime (with force).

Q. The "charges of a riot plot" brought against Mr. Kim Dae Jung carried "capital punishment" or "life imprisonment" to the Criminal Law. How do you feel as a justice minister at the time of Kim Dae Jung kidnap case as Kim Dae Jung is now faced with a serious attempt on his life.

TANAKA: I cannot but be concerned over it. The present regime is a military regime. It can never be said to be a democratic government. Therefore, there is a possibility that it holds a trial (on Mr. Kim Dae Jung) at the court martial and hand down a sentence soon. In other words, I am afraid that the present regime will execute him immediately.

Q. The present south Korean authorities are carrying out suppressive acts one after another beyond our imagination. Today, it closed down the Seoul bureaus of the Asahi Shimbun and the Jiji Press and deported a correspondent of the Sankei Shimbun. How do you see these measures in connection with the problem of Kim Dae Jung.

TANAKA: I am not in a position to observe the situation well. But I am sure there is no more confused and complicated situation in the world than that in south Korea. I am too confused to speak. However, if I speak at my own discretion, it is worse than the period of Pak Jung Hi.

Q. Now the south Korean National Assembly was closed and a military dictatorial regime place the whole country under martial law. Under such a situation, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan is sending on July 9 an economic mission of some 100 members to south Korea. It seems that this is nothing but an expression of support of the Japanese Government for the present south Korean military regime, and it is meeting public outcries here. What do you think of this?

TANAKA: It is a difficult problem and we must be careful about it. Although we have to see and wait a little, it is natural that the Japanese public criticize it. At least, the Japanese Government must express their deep concern over (the problem of Kim Dae Jung) by issuing statements on the problem. "To have deep concern over the problem" and "difficulty in supporting the regime" are both the sides of the coin.

Anyway, I cannot but feel that a harsh military regime has been set up.

Call to Arms 50 Years Ago

The organized armed struggle line was advanced by President Kim Il Sung at the Chialun Meeting held from July 30 to June 2, 1930, in Chialun, China, to regain the lost homeland. Photo: Picture of President Kim Il Sung delivering the historic report "The Course of the Korean Revolution" at the meeting

Fifty years ago or in 1930 the epoch-making line of armed struggle in the Korean revolution was put forward by President Kim Il Sung at the Chialun Meeting which was held between June 30 and July 2 that year in Chialun, China, with the attendance of the leading members of the Young Communist League and the Anti-Imperialist Youth League.

President Kim Il Sung said in the report "The Course of the Korean Revolution" which he delivered at the meeting:

"... Our immediate aim is to crush the Japanese imperialist aggressors and attain the liberation and independence of Korea. And Japanese imperialism, the target of our struggle, is a burglar armed to the teeth.... Therefore, Japanese imperialism will not withdraw of its own accord. Who, then, should win independence for Korea? It is absolutely impossible to achieve independence with foreign aid...

"The only way is for us Koreans to fight and defeat the Japanese imperialists by our own strength. To do so, an armed struggle must be waged..."

In his report the nature of the Korean revolution was defined for the first time—Korea's revolution was an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution; the objects of the revolution were Japanese imperialism and its accomplices, landlords, comprador capitalists, pro-Japanese elements and traitors to the nation; the motive forces of the revolution were the working class, the peasantry and the petty bourgeoisie and alliance could be formed with the national bourgeoisie, too.

He also advanced the line of anti-Japanese national united front resting on the worker-peasant alliance led by the working class to organize and mobilize all the patriotic anti-Japanese forces of the Korean people. The line of founding a Korean communist party was presented at the meeting, too.

In the report he pointed out that after the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution was completed, socialism and communism should be built, and further, world revolution should be carried out.

After the meeting, President Kim Il Sung organized and mobilized communists and the masses of the people in the struggle. In the summer of 1930 he formed the Korean Revolutionary Army in Kuyushu, China, and started armed struggles for the liberation of the Korean people.

Sending members of the KRA to various parts of Korea, and personally directing their activities, President Kim Il Sung made preparations for the founding of a guerrilla army for a fierce armed struggle.

On April 25, 1932, the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army was founded in Liangchiangkou, China.

Fighting against the Japanese forces in the 15-year-long arduous struggle, the Korean people finally won a great victory and liberated their country with their own hands.

It was the first victory won by an eastern people of the world with the armed struggle of the masses who had little experience in armed struggle and who had received hardly any military training.

Multi-Purpose Mirim Sluice Gate Built on Taedong Riv.

A new large gate bridge—the Mirim Sluice Gate—was completed on July 2 on the Taedong River which flows through Pyongyang.

The new combined sluice gate has a dock through which big and small boats can freely pass, as well as big roads running on it and a power station.

It was built by constructors from the army and ordinary people in only one and half years.

Its construction has made it possible to prevent any flood damage, supply large quantities of water and electricity to Pyongyangites and further develop transport. It will also be a new spot which will be visited by sight-seers.

On July 2, a ceremony to mark its completion was held on the gate in the presence of President Kim Il Sung.

ECONOMIC BULLETIN

● The second-stage project of large-scale long-distance belt conveyer was completed at the Komdok Mine, South Hamgyong Province.

The belt conveyer, laid in a 6 kilometer section in the first stage, has stretched from the ore dressing plant on the ground to the underground pit.

The completion of the second-stage project simplified the complex transport system and increased the transport capacity more than 6 times. It saves nearly 50 electric cars and hundreds of workers.

● Machine factories in North Pyongan Province made several new machines.

The Rakwon Machine Plant manufactured a new type of truck-mounted oil pressure crane. Latest successes in the utilization of oil pressure are fully applied to ensure smooth and swift operation for diverse purposes.

An efficient high-speed tunnelling machine was built at the August 9 Factory. It is operated by the power of oil-pressure and air.

The August 8 Factory made a 3,000-ton press and stamping equipment. A universal pickup-stacking machine, a new type coal car and a revolving crushing machine were manufactured at the August 28 Factory.

Along Chongchon River (2)

Kaechon County

Kaechon county, South Pyongan Province, is associated with stories about President Kim Il Sung.

In 1919, when he was seven years old, President Kim Il Sung passed through this county to go to Chungang with his father Kim Hyong Jik, who had moved the center of his revolutionary activity to Korea's northern border area with northeast China.

Later in 1923, he took the train at Kaechon on his way to a "1,000-ri journey for learning", from Pyongyang in Ryanggang Province to his home village, Mangyongdae.

He also went through this county in 1925, when he made his "1,000-ri journey for national liberation" at the news of his father's arrest.

A revolutionary history museum was built to exhibit historical materials about the "1,000-ri journey for learning" in Kaechon City.

There in Kaechon county are over 230 industrial enterprises producing coal, machines, textiles, apparels, building materials, foodstuffs and cultural articles and other daily necessities. These enterprises turn out more than 800 kinds of manufactured goods to meet fully the needs of the county population for consumer goods.

Kaechon county is a big coal-mining area with large coal deposits.

There are big coal mines over 100 medium and small collieries. Pits at many coal mines are modernized and overall mechanization has been introduced into mining operations there.

The Kaechon District Coal Complex is there. It manages many enterprises with a unified direction system for coal production.

The Kaechon Colliery in this complex is one of the largest coal mines in the DPRK. All the processes from coal cutting to chuting and transport operation inside pits are automated.

The Choyang, Ramjon, Pongchon, Muhindae and other mines extensively use heavy-duty trucks, excavators and bulldozers, cableways and belt-conveyers and other up-to-date machinery and systems.

Good coal with a high calorific value produced in the Kaechon district is supplied as raw material and fuel to industry in the western region of the country.

Agriculture is also developed in Kaechon.

This county in the intermediate area has already completed paddy and non-paddy irrigation systems and converted all fields into standard ones for mechanized farming.

There are a modern pig breeding farm, a poultry farm, a duckfarm, an assorted feed factory and a well-managed vegetable farm, all of which supply the population with meat, eggs and vegetables all the year round.

The Kaechon Colliery (South Pyongan Province) which is managed by the Kaechon District Coal Complex

The Kaechon Revolutionary History Museum, where visitors can see various materials about the boyhood "1,000-ri journey for learning" of President Kim Il Sung

The county has many cultural, educational and public health establishments. There are a factory college, a branch communist college, three higher technical schools, 40 senior middle schools, 42 primary schools and over 120 kindergartens. Moreover, there are found rest homes and pleasure grounds for the people in various scenic places, including artificial reservoirs, Yonggung, Mujingdae and Ryongwongol lakes.

(To be continued)

Is Chon Disputing Pak's 'Yusin' Rule?

Deceptive Anti-Corruption Campaign

What south Korea's new strong man Chon Du Hwan and his company call an intensive anti-corruption campaign is highly ironic and misleading. The victims of campaign include nine politicians and former government officials including Kim Jong Pil, president of the majority Democratic Republican Party (DRP) and former KCIA chief Li Hu Rak. Their arrest came on May 17 on charges of abusing political power for illicit fortune-making. On June 9 the martial law command announced the results of their intensive grilling. Nine's ill-gotten wealth totals $142.1 million.

The aim of the campaign is firstly to sell the moral integrity of the military junta which started a drive to "clear society of irregularities and corruption."

Some Doubts

Irony is the fact that the arrest of Kim Jong Pil and Li Hu Rak, two major wealthiest cronies of Chon's mentor, the late strong man Pak Jung Hi, may amount to a total denial of 18-year-long "yusin" of Pak Jung Hi and Pak himself.

A most questionable aspect is the immunity of prominent businessmen and Americans and Japanese concerns, who, too, were parties to corruption. This is a clear evidence that the anti-corruption campaign is a cosmetic approach of Chon Du Hwan and his company.

In the words of the martial law command on June 9, the cleanup campaign is "aimed at innovating the spiritual attitude of political and social leaders to national security and establishing the nation's discipline and consolidating national unity" by removing "political and social distrust." However, only by arresting Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak and others, Chon's colleagues who feathered their own nest under the 18-year-long corruption rule, can the Chon Du Hwan junta create the impression that the blood-stained regime had gone and a new clean government came?

● Kim Jong Pil was a closest confident of Pak Jung Hi, played a role as chief of staff in the May 19 military coup, and founded the intelligence organ KCIA. He was also the author of the "ROK-Japan" treaty in 1965 and strived to shore up Pak's suppressive plicy as prime minister under the "yusin" system.

● Li Hu Rak, former KCIA chief, was a retired army major general in the May 16 coup and got rich by dipping into government and party coffers during Pak's regime as Chief Secretary of Presidential Secretariat, Ambassador to Japan and KCIA chief. He protected then army brigadier general Chon Du Hwan against a danger of purge as Gen. Yun Pil Yong (recently appointed as President of the Korea Road Development Corp.) resigned on charges of involvement in a bribery scandal in 1973.

These two prominent politicians were set-backs in the power struggle of Chon Du Hwan and superiors of "yusin" policy of Pak Jung Hi; therefore, the ongoing anti-corruption campaign means a flat challenge to the "yusin" system of Pak Jung Hi himself. But, Lt. Gen. Chon's intention is to inherit the slain dictator's policy of "yusin." In his interview with Newsweek correspondents Chon said: "He (Pak Jung Hi) was a rare leader, a leader almost without parallel in our history. He opened up an era of unprecedented prosperity for us." What kis this flat contradiction?

All south Korean successive power holders, without exception, conducted similar anti-corruption campaign to improve their image. But they were all guilty of illicit money-making.

● No sooner had Pak Jung Hi grasped power through the American-led May 16 coup, he started investigating illicit-fortunate makers including prominent politicians under the rules of Syngman Rhee and Chang Myon regimes. He pledged to punish them severely, making a solemn promise to make a clean sweep of the "old evil." But this commitment proved a lip service. The 18-year-long Pak rule is a record of irregularities and corruption—the "old evil" of Syngman Rhee and Chang Myon was replaced by a "new evil" of Pak Jung Hi.

In eighteen years since his capture of power, the slain strong man had illegally accumulated enormous wealth and the amount of money unlawfully amassed by him was estimated at well over 100,000 million won.

A document released by the Japanese Foreign Ministry described Pak "as the richest man in south Korea." Such personal property unlawfully amassed by Pak and company was reportedly equal to 50 percent of the total amount of currency issued by the Bank of Korea. Under his regime various corruption scandals broke: the "Walker Hill scandal"; "Blue Bird scandal"; "Inchon Agricultural Cooperative scandal"; "Gulf Oil Corp. scandal"; "Tongsun Park scandal"; "Pohang Ironworks scandal"; and the "Seoul Subway scandal." Kim Dae Jung, Pak's powerful political foe and is now in a critical condition in Seoul due to horrible atrocities of the Chon junta, said in his interview with the editor of Sekai, a prestigious Japanese monthly magazine in September, 1973: "Since the normalization of relations with Japan, the acts of corruption in the upper crust of south Korea have assumed astronomical and alarming proportions. High-placed officials with savings of tens of millions of dollars are common. This is an open secret."

The 18-year-long dictatorial rule produced an increasing gap between the rich and the poor. While the grassroots at large remained in the same conditions, the jaebol which had received preferential financial assistance and taxes, had prospered. Bogus companies were channels to siphon a large amount of various taxes. Much of foreign economic aid chiefly from the U.S. and Japan had found its way into the hands of the previleged classes and a jaebol.

The question here is: Why did the Chon junta keep their hands off businessmen and industrialists? The martial law authorities justify its act on the grounds that investigations into the business world adversely affect the national economy which is now in doom. Economic difficulties and a seriously deformed economy, however, it should be recalled, is a result of the "economic high growth" policy of Pak Jung Hi.

According to a survey conducted by the Korea Development Institute, jaebol companies made an "a tremendous economic growth" during the past ten years, recording nearly three times the average growth rate. An absolute majority of the people remained in the bottom of social life.

Real Aims

What are the real aims of Chon's anti-corruption campaign?

● First, the strong man Chon intends to divert public criticism of the continuing of the "yusin" system. The recent "spy ship incident" was also cooked up against this background.

● Second, he contrives to impress the south Korean people as a man of integrity and great ability. In short, he wants to become a president, contrary to his own professed commitment to have no political ambitions. Since he has become a military ruler through the December coup-like arrest of the former martial law commander, Gen. Chong Sung Hwa, preparations have been in steady progress to enable to reign as president.

Over the Kwangju incident, he neutralized Sin Hyung Hwak and Choe Gyu Ha as major political rivals by arresting possible three presidential candidates Kim Jong Pil, Li Hu Rak and Kim Dae Jung on the charges of being illicit money hoarders and an agitator of the Kwangju uprising, he also purged political foes from their posts. The May 20 issue of the New York Times said: "The arrests took some of the wealthiest cronies of his mentor, President Park, General Chon has purged the ruling Democratic Republican Party of discredited but well-known political leaders who may have been able to buy an election, thereby creating a vacuum into which a future leader more to his liking—perhaps himself—could enter."

● Third, Chon Du Hwan schemes to monopolize corruption. The arrest of Kim Jong Pil and Li Hu Rak, two major pro-Japanese lobbyists and ringleaders of corruption under the Pak regime, means monopolization of corruption especially with Japanese economists and politicians as well as covering-up of all doubts on south Korea-Japan relations.

Truth of Kwangju Affair

The People's Korea will place in this issue the first installment of an article titled "The Truth about the Kwangju Affair", which was made public recently by a Group of Priests of Kwangju Chatholic Diocese, disclose the motivations of the students who staged vigorous demonstrations and the developments of their struggle and also will show how false the report made by the south Korean authorities on this affair is.

May is a fresh and beautiful month. However, May in 1980 became a disastrous month in which the most barbarous tragedy in the Korean nation's history since outbreak of the Korean War on June 25, 1950 occurred.

The incident which the people of Cholla Province and the sensible people of the country had little dreamed of, is taken by some sections of the people for granted as something that served the Kwangju people right because of false statements made by the government authorities under emergency martial law and also because of prejudiced and controlled newspaper reports.

Fully aware that it is our mission as Christians to talk the truth about anything, we believe we can fulfill our mission by telling the whole truth about what happened in Kwangju and that it is.

Peaceful Demonstration

Just before the proclamation of expanded emergency martial law, students held protest meetings on the campus and later gathered at an intersection in front of the Cholla Provincial Office Building to hold "meeting to demand democratisation of south Korean society".

After that, over 30,000 students from 10 universities including Chonnam University held a large scale meeting and a demonstration.

Though the demonstration was large in scale, it was a peaceful one, without any conflict with policemen. The demonstration seemed to be a ceremony to convey the will of students to demand the democratization. At this meeting, students resolved to end their demonstration and apply themselves to school lessons, while waiting for a sincere answer from the authorities.

Why was the peaceful demonstration suddenly changed to a tragedy and why was the disastrous massacre committed? Who was responsible for this?

Manoeuvre of Paratroops

Students of Chonnam University who had agreed to gather in front of the university, in anticipation of a possible closure of the university, had to throw stones at the armed soldiers when they were prevented by them from entering the university, in the morning of May 18 when emergency martial law was expanded and students who had played an active role in the demonstration were arrested.

The students who had been dispersed by the martial law army troops, rushed into the streets and staged a demonstration. They again hurled rocks at the policemen, tried to disperse them with tear-gas bombs and clubs.

The authorities rushed paratroops into the city around three o'clock as the police were found not sufficient to overpower the student demonstrators.

Paratroops armed with bayoneted M-16 rifles arrested girl and boy students at random and severely knocked them down with clubs to disperse the students.

There were many students fell, shedding blood as they were beaten on the backs of their heads.

Angered by this, students broke concrete blocks on the street to arm themselves with them. Paratroops trampled the arrested students underfoot, yelling and beating them again with their clubs.

When the students resisted, paratroops stabbed them into their backs and thigh at random with their bayonets.

Students who were shedding blood found together in a line and were loaded on the military trucks to be carried away. As it was announced that curfew was curtailed to 9 p.m., paratroops indiscriminately beat and walked away the youths and students on their way home. They beat up with gun butts even citizens who tried to prevent them from being arrested.

The next day (May, 19) the city which had been enveloped in gloom began to be animated.

By and by, citizens gathered and filled the Sonnamro district. On the morning of that day, a handful of paratroops drove away the students and citizens from the district, though they did not do so the previous day.

When students in demonstration charged into the paratroops, they dragged them to the street, made them kneel down and beat them until they fell on the ground shedding blood, after arresting them and stripping them naked.

The crowds who witnessed the scenes of barbarous acts of paratroops began to get excited, unable to repress their pent-up anger and grievances.

In the afternoon, paratroops began searching houses to arrest students, and dragged students and even taxi drivers from taxis and severely beat them, and knocked them down.

In this situation, excited citizens began to join the student demonstration, when paratroops beat and stabbed them, young and old, men and women with their bayonets.

Later the corpses of a student who was stabbed in the abdomen and a citizen with a cross mark on his back were identified.

The martial law authorities announced that the number of students arrested at the time was 927. The merciless acts of the paratroops which continued for two days made a large number of citizens join demonstrations and rage with boiling anger.

Armed Demonstrators

As soon as brutalities and arrests by paratroops were over, rooms for emergency medical treatment, all hospitals where the dead bodies were kept, were filled with citizens who were there to search for their family members among the dead.

Citizens were enraged when in spite of this, the martial law authorities announced falsely on May 20 that one citizen and four martial law soldiers had died.

Some people began to consider ways to defend themselves positively from indiscriminate barbarities by paratroops.

Although drivers of city buses and taxis gathered cars and rushed into the provincial office building and the military police office, which the authorities were maintaining as their last check line, they were dispersed by tear gas bombs.

Several ten thousand students and citizens occupied the streets where they continuously staged demonstrations.

When citizens were going to rush into the martial law troops with the armored vehicles and jeeps they had seized from Asia Automobile Company—they were still to be delivered—many citizens fell, the martial law troops fired their guns into them.

Several helicopters flew over the sky, the number of the dead began to increase gradually. The wounded were carried to the three general hospitals, beginning with Chonnam Medical College, and 192 private hospitals, where they received emergency treatment.

Frightened by the gunfire, citizens began to disperse, seeking for refuge. The city became deserted.

Citizens fighting the paratroops with empty hands realized the need to have weapons, entered nearby police stations including Hwasun Police Station and seized weapons and ammunition for the police reserve force, ball cartridges, hand grenades and TNT (dynamites) for Hwasun Coal Mine, and gathered in the city. Then, the city was completely placed on a war time footing.

As the citizens were armed, the martial law troops withdrew. At that time, too, many died and wounded.

Gunshots were heard incessantly throughout the night, and the provincial office building was occupied by the demonstrators before midnight.

(To be continued)

Nobel Peace Prize Winning Quaker Body's

This is an abridged version of the first-hand report of developments on south Korea which is still under a newly-installed "yusin" dictatorial regime of Lt. Gen. Chon Du Hwan. The report, dated May 27, is entitled, "Resistance Builds in South Korea," and is published by the Quaker International Affairs Program, affiliated with the American Friends Service Committee, the Friends Service Council (London), the Canadian Friends Service Committee, and the Quaker Service Council (Australia).

The Quaker organization is well known for its Nobel Peace Prize awarded in recognition of its outstanding contributions to the preservation and promotion of peace and security in the world.

Follows a gist of the report: (Subtitles are ours....Ed.)

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On May 17 south Korean military leaders, threatened by dramatic protests across the country, cracked down harshly. The National Assembly was barred from opening. Universities were closed. Public gatherings of more than 6 people were banned. Well over 1,000 political dissidents were detained, including most public leaders of the human rights movement. Political leaders were jailed, ranging from Kim Dae Jung, a leader of the democratic forces, to Kim Jong Pil, leader of the former governmental party. Approximately 40,000 troops were brought in to patrol and guard the capital city.

Popular resistance was immediate. After peaceful protesters in Kwangju (the country's fourth largest city) were brutally attacked and killed by military troops, a furious citizenry took over and held the city for nine days. All major population centers in the province of South Cholla similarly defied the military government. As this writing, troops have just violently retaken Kwangju. People throughout the country are outraged. Events are still moving fast, and it is too early to predict the final outcome to the struggle between those supporting the military government of Chun Doo Hwan and those calling for democracy. One thing is certain, many days of conflict lie ahead.

This report is written to give you background on the current situation and is based in large measure on interviews we had during a trip to south Korea April 23-May 3, 1980.

The martial law authorities are facing four major problems. First, there is an extremely widespread expectation in south Korean society that the time for democracy has come. To block that expectation further will risk more explosions like Kwangju and like the protests in Pusan and Masan last fall that resulted in Park Chung Hee's assassination. Second, the economy is in terrible shape. Third, large segments of the south Korean society have decided that they must struggle for change, even at the risk of violent governmental retaliation. Fourth, the military authorities cannot stay in power without the continuing support of the United States.

Blocking Widespread Democratic Hopes

Gone are the days when the authorities could try to pass off their opposition as a small minority of malcontents or when the argument could conceivably be made that Koreans do not really want democracy. This spring a workers' movement to democratize the country's unions rapidly gained strength. According to the Office of Labor Affairs, there were 719 labor disputes across the country in the first three months of this year, more than seven times the number counted in all of 1979. Many of these disputes involved not only calls for increased wages but also the ouster of undemocratically elected, corrupt union officials.

When colleges opened on the first of March, the student movement demanding democracy on the campuses and in the society at large began to mushroom. By the time of our visit we were told that there had been demonstrations on 89 separate campuses, which included almost all the country's colleges. On May 15 over 100,000 persons, mostly students participated in street demonstrations calling for an end to martial law and for Chun Doo Hwan to resign. This is extraordinary when one considers that there are only approximately 400,000 college students in the entire country.

Increasingly, students were joined by their professors. On April 24, 361 professors from 14 major Seoul universities signed a statement calling for campus democracy. Even the Board of Trustees of Yonsei University in an unprecedented action called for the lifting of martial law.

In recent months newspapers in south Korea had begun to break free of past restrictions. Worker and student struggles were reported, if not completely, at least in great detail. Speeches by Kim Dae Jung and Kim Young Sam calling for an end to martial law and elections within the year were frequently covered. Editorials appeared calling for quick-ened constitutional reform and urging support for students and workers. This movement for press freedom culminated May 17, the day of Chun Doo Hwan's crackdown, with the announcement by the cautious Journalists' Association of Korea that beginning on May 20 they would no longer submit articles for censorship as required by martial law.

Mirroring the public mood, the politicians held rallies attended by thousands in which they challenged the martial law authorities. Kim Young Sam, leader of the New Democratic Party, continued to polish his image as a democratic figure. On May 7 Kim Dae Jung, Yun Po Sun and Ham Sok Hon released a statement demanding that Chun Doo Hwan and Prime Minister Shin Hyon Hwak resign. Even the former government party, led by Kim Jong Pil, said it would support a motion to end martial law when the National Assembly was scheduled to open on May 20.

Chun Doo Hwan and his cohorts were faced by what is called a democratic avalanche. To protect themselves they erected again the terrible but fragile wall of dictatorship.

Deeply Troubled Economy

The second problem faced by the martial law leaders is the deeply troubled economy. The first quarter of the year showed a minus growth rate for the first time since 1974. During the same period inflation soared at a 48% annual rate. A list of a few of the more spectacular headaches indicates the scope of the problem.

Tourism is down drastically and consequently Korea Airlines (KAL) has had a sharp drop in business coupled with greatly increased fuel costs. These problems led to a technical default on KAL's $500 million loan to purchase seven new jets from Boeing. The 42 foreign banks participating in the loan had to specify roughened conditions for the loan. Also, during the first three months of the year, the much-heralded automobile exports had only reached 4% of this year's goal of 50,000 units.

Since April 1 Gulf Oil has stopped supplying oil to Korea and has announced that it wants to completely pull out of its Korean refinery. South Korea had hoped to help its oil supply problems through a new oil refinery half-owned by Iran. Now Iran also has announced it too will pull out.

The government has depended on earnings from overseas construction to help with its balance of payment problems. In early May, Saudi Arabia revealed that because of bribery, the Hyundai Construction Company (south Korea's largest) would be fined $90 million and be banned from working in Saudi Arabia for two years.

The Tongmyung Plywood Company on May 7, facing bankruptcy, announced it was suspending business in all of its 10 related firms. The company is one of Pusan's largest employers and the 3,000 workers conducted militant demonstrations demanding that the company be turned over to them, that the owners restore to the company the family fortune amassed from the company, and that the government provide adequate help to keep operations going.

There are several ways the floundering economy will work to the disadvantage of Chun Doo Hwan's control. The government can no longer attempt to gather public support by "economic miracle" claims. Rather, the hard-pressed populace is likely to link the failures of the foreign oriented economy with the lack of popular say in basic societal decisions. Clearly, over the past months the increasing militancy of workers has frightened the authorities.

The American and Japanese business community may become less sanguine about dictatorial rule that can provide little profit. Also, the government may come under pressure from the world financial community as it becomes clear that a military government constantly challenged by social unrest is a poor credit risk. This year south Korea must borrow $6.6 billion to keep the economy afloat.

In addition, the growing split among the former supporters of Park Chung Hee can in part be attributed to scrambling to seek advantage in troubled economic times. We heard rumors that a number of big business groups have been making substantial contributions to opposition politician Kim Young Sam. Kim Jong Pil was said to be receiving so little in contributions that he was calling for publicly financed elections!

The government will argue that the threatened economy demands stability. But many now believe that it was precisely the corrupt "stability" of the past that led to the present situation.

PHOTO: Dead bodies of Kwangju students and citizens slain by army paratroopers lie on the street.

Public Awareness of Struggle as Essential

The third major problem facing Chun Doo Hwan and his supporters is that so many people have decided that democracy will not come unless they struggle. In February we traveled to Seoul and found that some in the human rights movement were counseling caution. They argued that the government had promised reforms and if pushed too hard it would crack down and all chance for democratic elections would disappear. On our trip at the end of April, this attitude seemed to have disappeared.

After Chun Doo Hwan's appointment as acting KCIA director on April 14 and Prime Minister Shin's subsequent remarks to the press that parts of the Yushin Constitution should be retained, people decided they could place no trust in the government. We were repeatedly told, "If we want democracy, we will have to fight very hard." A long time activist was clear—"Demonstrations are our guarantee of the future." Ham Sok Hon said, "We are all agreed that we made a mistake not to push hard after the assassination of Park Chung Hee."

These views were held in full knowledge of the dangers involved in pushing the struggle. Many expressed fear that the government, which heretofore had acted with some restraint, might respond harshly. They were convinced that such government action would be strongly resisted and that confrontations might be bloody. Later events have proved their fears were well grounded.

In April Kim Dae Jung announced that he would not join the opposition New Democratic Party but would work outside the party to end martial law, for a democratic constitution, and to secure a firm election timetable. He also began preliminary work to form his own political party.

Nervous ourselves about the consequences of a split within the opposition, we were surprised to find widespread support among dissidents for Kim Dae Jung's actions. They argued that Kim Young Sam was placing too much trust in the government and that Kim Dae Jung's position would force him to take stronger stands. Kim Dae Jung's decision took the focus off future Presidential elections and placed it on the more immediate struggle to ensure that the government would actually give up the powers of Park's Yushin system. In effect, Kim Dae Jung's shift helped keep the human rights movement from being coopted by the NDP and strengthened it to put pressure on the government.

During our visit to Seoul we could see that human rights activists were absorbed in thinking about the conflict of interests between classes of people. They seemed to feel that the day may soon come when they would have to decide exactly what they mean by the word "democracy". Repeatedly, the terms "Yushin Remnants" or "Yushin Class" were used derogatorily to refer to those who had cooperated with or benefited from Park's Yushin system. The terms were applied to persons like Chun Doo Hwan as well as business leaders and university presidents who had supported Park. There were very strong feelings that these people could not be allowed to continue to hold power and influence in the future.

Human rights intellectuals were also trying to think out their own role in a new society. Previously "the people", those whom it was considered should benefit from and be the decision-makers in a new society, had often been described as all who had been oppressed by and suffered under Park's rule, whether they were workers or college professors. On our April visit, many were saying that "the people" really were just the workers and farmers—not the intellectuals. The Christian minister Moon Ik Hwan said, "A person like myself can't be part of the people but must learn from the people." UIM staff member Cho Wha Soon said, "Professors may have suffered when they were fired, but they were not stopped from eating. Fired professors have now been reinstated.

(Continued on page 5)

Report of Developments in South Korea

Vietnam veterans, "Black Beret" army paratroopers stripped an arrested female student.

(Continued from page 4)

Fired workers have not." Catholic leaders were also perplexed by this same problem. They said, "When workers come to our offices and look around, they say we live in luxury."

South Korean workers also decided this spring that the time had come to act. Despite the fact that it is illegal to strike in south Korea, workers in hundreds of companies carried out strikes, sit-ins and hunger fasts. The magnitude of this labor unrest is crucial to understanding the context of government actions. The workers want fair wages, control of their unions and an end government labor restrictions. They comprise a major segment of the democratic upsurge. The labor struggles are not just isolated incidents. For example, when the Bando company's labor union had its annual meeting in April, representatives from 30 other unions attended.

A few examples will give an idea of the tone and nature of the workers' struggle. For the past 10 years, since Chun Tae Il burned himself to death to protest the plight of young textile workers in the Peace Market, the struggles of the Peace Market union have had great symbolic significance in south Korea. Once again the Peace Market workers have played this role as on April 8 they began a sit-in and hunger strike. Lee So Sun, Chun Tae Il's mother and one of the union leaders, collapsed during the hunger strike and had to be taken to a hospital. (She has now recovered.) Among the demands were higher wages, the introduction of a severance pay system for small shops, the resignation of Kim Young Tae, the head of the Federation of Korean Trade Unions (FKTU), and restoration of the three rights of workers. After ten days, workers proudly returned to their machines after gaining a 29% pay increase and an improved severance pay system.

The government was greatly shaken by another labor event that began April 22. The remote mining town of Sabuk, population 52,000, was taken over by from 3,000 to 10,000 miners from the Tongwon Mine. The miners cut off roads and rail lines and held off 1,000 riot police sent from Seoul for four days before the government and mine officials gave in to their demands.

The miners were outraged that a corrupt union official had agreed to a low wage increase offer from management. The union official had been "elected" by certain workers, who had been flown at company expense to a resort on Cheju Island. A condition for ending the strike was the resignation of this union leader.

During the take-over, the miners stood guard over their Homeland Reserve Armory, which contained over 1,000 rifles, to make sure the weapons would not be used against them. After the strike, a union member was asked, "Don't you think you went too far?" He replied, "I'm not sure if we went too far during those four days, but the company has gone too far for decades."

Angry Kwangju protesters aboard a truck they commandeered, demonstrate downtown, Kwangju during their anti-"government" massive demonstrations.

During our stay the actors and actresses at Seoul's major radio and TV stations went on strike, and 150 Korean workers at US Eighth Army clubs staged a sit-in. On May 2, 726 employes of Pusan's Sam Hwa Spinning Company held a sit-in demanding expulsion of Japanese management officials, a 35% pay hike, and resignation of their corrupt union leader.

The resignation of corrupt union officials was also the focus of a sit-in at the FKTU headquarters May 9 by 2,300 members of the National Metal Workers Union, who charged that their leaders had collaborated with employers and the government.

A final example is a sit-in on May 13 at the Chosen Beach Hotel in Pusan by 300 employes demanding wage increases, the resignation of their union leader and that management dismiss two foreign executives, whom they claimed discriminated against Korean employees. The hotel is a joint venture, half owned by Western International of the US.

The fact that students felt called on the press strongly for democracy received the most international media attention. Throughout the spring there were hundreds of demonstrations held on most of the college campuses in the country. The remarkable thing about the demonstrations, which often involved entire student bodies, was that they were cautious, restrained, effective, and as time went on, increasingly coordinated.

Beginning in March, the protests passed through four stages. The first stage focussed on the democratization of the campuses themselves. Protest weapon-field, and visories won to elect student governments, to demand the resignation of professors and university presidents who had worked closely with Park and to reduce the role of the Student Defense Corps and the amount of on-campus military training.

The government, at the urging of Minister of Education, Kim Ok Gil, promised not to send police or troops on campus as long as students refrained from off-campus demonstrations. At first, students kept protest strictly on campus to avoid conflict with the police.

The second stage emerged with student decisions not to participate in compulsory off-campus two week military training. To them, this training symbolized Park Chung Hee's Yushin System. Campuses were scheduled in turn for this training at two week intervals, involving all freshman males. It is almost unbelievable that in the first few weeks of college, facing a penalty of immediate induction into the armed forces, approximately 60% of the freshman at the first two campuses, Sungkunkwon (a Confucian college!) and Sogang (a Jesuit college!) refused to report for training.

A deeply worried government resorted to questioning publicly the patriotism of the students by suggesting that they were not properly concerned about the threat from the north. On May 4, Seoul National University students, the next group scheduled, announced they would participate in the training in order not to be misunderstood by the public at large. Other campuses then followed suit, but made it clear they were not giving up their struggle against the continuation of Park's system.

The movement then entered its third phase as massive student demonstrations were held on campuses throughout the country with directly political slogans. Students demanded an end to martial law and called for the resignation of Chun, Shin and Choi, who were burned in effigy on several campuses. They also spoke out for free elections, press freedom and demanded that workers be allowed to strike.

The fourth stage was reached May 13-15 when students carried their demands to the streets in very large numbers in Seoul and many provincial cities. On May 15 over 100,000 students demonstrated. Riot police and troops were not able to control the over 50,000 who marched in Seoul, joined by many citizens. Those who witnessed the demonstrations are unanimous in reporting that despite governmental characterization as "violent rioting" the demonstrations were orderly and "nonviolent as a matter of principle". Demonstrators did not some instances clash with riot police, but in nearly every instance of police instigation.

The discipline of the students was shown by the fact that after student leaders from 26 universities in Seoul met the evening of the 15th and decided to call off the street demonstrations temporarily, the demonstrations ceased. The students said they had made their point and now awaited the government's reaction.

They didn't have to wait long, for the crackdown came two days later.

U.S. Support of Yushin Remnants

The fourth major problem of the martial law authorities is to keep the support of the US. A long-time human rights activist told us that "50% of what happens in the next few months depends on the US." A respected professor said, "Our struggle is hard since Korea has become dependent on the US, which wants the status quo on the peninsula. Our military leader take advantage of this US attitude."

US governmental assertions that the US has little influence in Korea are nonsense. The martial law government depends on the nearly 40,000 US troops and large amounts of US military and South Korean economic planners are counting on US economic aid, Export-Import Bank loans, and US approval of many commercial loans to finance the country's large deficit and to keep the hard pressed economy afloat. In addition, approval of the US and US-influenced allies is needed for World Bank, Asian Development Bank and International Monetary Fund loans.

Chun Doo Hwan also needs to keep any US criticism of his regime muted. Perhaps irrationally, the south Korean public, despite increasingly mixed feelings, still places a good deal of trust in the US. Strong and repeated US criticism of Chun's repression would make his position even more precarious.

The government also wants the US to do nothing to discourage investment by US multinationals. Perhaps for this reason the new acting Prime Minister of south Korea, appointed following the May Cabinet resignation, is Park Chong Hoon, the Chairman of the South Korea-United States Economic Council, one of the Koreans best known to US multinational managers.

In the days immediately after Chun Doo Hwan's crackdown and the subsequent rebellion in South Cholla Province, the US did not disappoint Chun. The criticisms that were made by the US were very mild in nature. Although the US admitted that there had been no unusual troop movements on the part of north Korea (countering Chun's claims justifying his harsh actions), the US repeatedly warned north Korea against attacking the south, warnings prominently featured in the controlled south Korean press. Just like Park in the past, Chun is trying to use the "threat from the north" to control all domestic resistance.

Immediately after General Chun's extention of martial law, the US Export-Import Bank announced it was loaning $200 million to south Korea for the purchase of telecommunication equipment from the Western Electric Company. The US pussed up the chance to hold up the loan and show strong disapproval.

Another opportunity was missed May 20 when US Ambassador Gleysteen cancelled a previously scheduled dinner appointment with Kim Young Sam, the only major politician not in jail. Kim had that day been placed under house arrest.

There is increasing speculation in south Korea concerning the role of General Wickham, the commander of the US-Korea Combined Forces Command. On May 14 when the crisis was reaching a climax in south Korea, Wickham left the country for a visit to the US. It seemed very strange time to go. Some are convinced he knew in advance of Chun's impending actions and wanted to distance himself from them.

Wickham returned to south Korea after the May 17th crackdown and has aided the martial law authorities in putting down the resistance. On May 22 the US Defense Department announced that Wickham would release an unspecified number of south Korean units from his control. Presumably these forces include the 17,000 troops used to storm Kwangju and possibly the reported 40,000 troops moved into Seoul to control the capital's civilian population. It is ironic that 40,000 US troops in the country appear to be handy replacements for the 40,000 south Korean troops launched against the people of Seoul.

Some people have argued that one of the functions of the US military in Korea is to restrain the authoritarian impulses of south Korea's various dictators.

(Continued on page 8)

Memoirs of Reinstated Rihwa Girl Pak In Hae

Unforgettable People in Prison (4)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Even if a man squares his shoulders, he has some weak points. He sometimes can't but cry loudly in his mother's bosom.

It was hard for me to love these people who were there because of various reasons. While making efforts to understand and love them, I began to realize the huge powerful structure of society.

Even if I cried for freedom and peace to them and appealed to them that I was their neighbor, they just listened to me as if I was a lunatic talking nonsense.

In autumn, female prison wards became noisy. Those who were detained for violation of "emergency measures" increased. Among them were 6 Rihwa Women's Univ. students, 1 Sukmyong Univ. students, and one Koryo Univ. student—10 in all. The jailors tried hard to prevent detainees charged with violating "emergency measures" from meeting each other during interviews or exercises.

Nevertheless, we sought chances to meet them. Most of the prisoners there were unconvicted prisoners. As we spent for 7-8 months there and came to be "respected" by others, prisoners offered convenience to us by standing guard when we tried to meet other violaters of "emergency measures."

Three Seoul Univ. coeds who had appealed to a higher court were moved to our prison from Songdong prison. That night we sang songs till late at night, saying we were holding an initiation ceremony.

One of my close friends sang the following song softly and moved us to tears:

"When young, I wasted much money and sought pleasures.

Now I am placed behind prison bars.

Am I a jailbird or an ex-convict?"

When 10 months had passed, I was in failing health. Main symptoms were: low blood pressure, neuralgia, arthritis, amblyopia, and indigestion caused by lack of exercise and undernourishment.

One of my close friends suffered from arthritis and had to apply a poultice throughout last winter. She is now under medical treatment, but she has not yet recovered completely. Another friend lost her toe nails because of frostbite. Other friend suffered from copious bleeding.

I relapsed into a digestive ailment re-ulting from continuous high-tensed living in prison and could not even drink water.

But, I was ashamed of complaining of my pain. This was because slackened spirit found expression in the weakening of the body.

I was allowed to meet with my relatives only once a month. I was allowed to write a letter once a month, though no restrictions were placed on the number of letters received. My mother wrote a letter to me every week. She visited the prison several times a week and used to walk up and down the garden in the prison.

Those who had experienced prison life, hotly debated as to which was better in prison winter or summer.

Summer was better for me than winter.

It was said to be warmer in the winter of 1978 than usual. However, it was the hardest time for me to go through. My health took a turn for the worse and I felt dog-tired even at night.

Male students did yoga exercises and took a cold rub down with a wet towel in prison. When they were released from prison, they were in better shape. Seeing them in good health, I thought that I had erred in health care.

Christmas came. All of us were in a depressed mood. But, a delightful thing happened. In prison even a trifling makes us happy or makes us sad. What happend on that day moved us deeply.

It was at dawn on Christmas day. A cry was heard from nowhere. "Students! Screw up your courage!" Everyone in prison jumped out of bed in astonishment. In order to hear the cry more clearly I walked toward the bathroom. The cry came from the mountain whose top could be seen from the window of the bathroom. The cry obviously called us. A Christmas carol and a psalm followed the cry.

"Did you hear? A girl student of Sukmyong Women's University in the next cell asked me in a trembling voice.

"The cry and the voice seem to be of my acquaintance. This is like a voice from heaven," I said to her.

In the cell, other woman prisoners rose and shed tears.

"You students are happy. You were not lonely," they said.

"No. The songs were a present to you all," I replied.

A long period of detention suddenly came to an end. Fifty-five days still remained before I was supposed to be released after serving out my time.

Before dawn one day in March, the prison gate opened all at once for me.

While walking on the passageway, I couldn't manage to take a backward glance at the long passageway which had seemed a deep cave when I firstly came there. The passageway looked like deep cave.

I felt I would be petrified there, if I looked back.

"It's not yet time for me to return, it's not yet time...." I thought.

There are many things which I did not record here. Why I don't want to write everything? The reason is my experience was not remarkable or unique. Mine was nothing but a personal experience of an infant who have only peep into the shadows of the powerful who are moving history.

Whether I can turn my experience to good account and perform my duties in society, depends on how I will lead my life in future.

The lesson I got in the prison will teach me never to be arrogant in life.

One year has passed since I was released from prison. My memory of prison life is gradually fading away. Whenever it is cold, I remember those who are trembling there. How do they live in that cold place?

(Concluded)

Korean Paintings "Apples" By Ryang Cho Ya

SHORT STORY:

Fellow Travellers (7)

By Kim Byong Hun

(Continued from the previous issue)

The girl hung her head low while she spoke—perhaps, she recalled how she had felt. On my part, listening to her, I said to myself. That's right. She is not the girl who would throw up the sponge.

"I'm proud of you. Well, what did you do, then?"

"But I did something foolish. Instead of presenting the question through a proper channel, I tried to do things all by myself. You know what I did? That night I took a shovel and a pick with me and began to dig a pond. You see, I had marked off a spot by the Chonkae stream for the pond. It was my idea to dig a pond and raise fish there.

"Every night, after the day's work, I went out there. I told mother a story: the Democratic Youth League had some special job for me and I had to do it at night. This went on about two weeks. I got very exhausted. But I was still determined. I was going to make the pond and raise the fish all by myself—not many, perhaps. All I wanted was to have even a few fish and show our chairman what I could do. Then he would think differently of what I had said.

"Then, suddenly, one night a man appeared on the clay dump where I was working. He was the DYL chairman. It seemed mother went to ask him what I had to do out every night...Now he pressed me to tell him what I was up to. I didn't want to tell him. But he insisted. In the end, he said I was trying to hide things from the DYL. Now he had cornered me, I had no alternative but to tell him.

"You know, what he said after hearing me? He asked why I had not presented such a wonderful idea to the proper authorities. Then he said I was a bit self-important. I don't think I knew exactly what self-importance meant, but one thing was sure. I was foolish and had little trust in the organization.

"After that all DYL members and even the chairman of the Ri Party Committee came out to support me. I must say though, the Party chairman did not look quite convinced, but in the end he told me I could bring one pail of fish and see how it goes this year. Well that's the story about this pail. Perhaps, if I make good with the fish this year and present the co-op farm chairman next year with big carps, he may think differently about the whole thing. Perhaps then, next year, we can use all the reservoirs for fish breeding. Of course it means I am losing one year!"

The girl's long narration made me feel as if I was sitting on pins and needles. First of all, I felt Myong Suk should not lose one year in her good work, and something had to be done immediately.

"You should not lose one year. I'll see to it things are corrected."

"What? Things are corrected?"

Aha! I didn't mean to speak that way. But it seemed Myong Suk did not sense anything special in what I said. In a round-about way I said, "I'm positive your plans will come through all right. You know what they say: where there is a will, there is a way!"

"Thanks, Pa!"

"Well, Myong Suk, something just occurred to me. Suppose, our whole county take up your good plan. What would happen?"

"You mean, the whole county?"

The girl was very excited now. Clapping her hands, she rose to her feet, her eyes shining.

"You know, Pa! I have always hoped it would happen."

"Then, why didn't you tell the county people?"

It seemed my question put her in dumps. She sank to her seat.

"What do you mean, Pa? I can not make even my own village people see my way. How can I make the county people listen to my words?"

"That doesn't sound like you. Do you know how many reservoirs there are in our county?"

"I suppose about a dozen or so."

"That's right. There are twelve. The one in your village is the smallest. Now, you tell me. If you use it for fish breeding, how much fish do you think your reservoir will hold?"

"Every year we could raise hundreds, no, about one thousand tons of fish."

"Then, everyone in the village will have enough fish to eat. Perhaps, we shall be needing a plant to process the fish, eh?"

"A plant?"

"That's right, a cannery. Then, our village, the village on the roof of the country, will send fish to all parts of the country. Just think of it."

"My, my! How wonderful you sound, Pa"

(To be continued)

Do You Know? Seesaw

Seesaw is a play which has been popular among Korean women since the time of Koryo, a feudal state which existed in Korea from the early 10th century to the close of the 14th century. It was played usually in January and May. In playing two women ride on opposite ends of a long plank balanced in the middle and go up and down alternately.

The game rules were different according to localities. In some places a player won a game when she got her rival off the plank; in other places the one who jumped higher won the game. At some places seesaw players tumbled and bent or stretched themselves or moved their limbs in every direction in the air, rhythmically to folk song.

Seesaw does not need many apparatuses and a broad space and is easy for both young girls and housewives to play. It also suits well the sentiments of cherful and optimistic Korean women. That is why the play has long been very popular with the Korean women.

Seesaw game is decided according to which team jumps higher and better within the set time. There are three events in seesaw game—seesawing, alternate seesawing and feat seesawing.

In seesawing a contesting team consists of two women and the team which jumps higher within the set time wins the game. In alternate seesawing a contesting team is formed of four women and the team which jumps higher wins the game. Feat seesawing game is decided by jeats which players perform with fan, tambourine, towel, ribbon, hula hoop and what not.

The seesaw plank, made of resilient strong wood, is 4.5 to 5 metres long, 30 to 40 cm wide, 7, to 8 cm thick in the middle and 3 to 4 cm thick at the ends. The centre mount is 30 to 35 cm high.

According to the national custom, women play the seesaw game in national costume, belts and special shoes for the purpose.

Seesaw enables women to jump well and keep the balance of body well.

Today it helps much the Korean women to harden their bodies and amuse themselves in farm villages, factories, enterprises or schools.

Korean Cultural History:

Silla and Palhae (19)

Ruin of Koguryo, Paekche, Prosperity of Silla

(Continued from the previous issue)

In the mid-7th century the situation in the three kingdoms underwent a sudden change and became serious by the advance of Silla backed by the Tang dynasty of China.

When powerful Koguryo was waging a hard battle to repel the Sui and Tang invaders nearly for half a century from the end of the 6th century, Silla was seeking for a chance to make an incursion into Koguryo from her back. Already in the mid-6th century Silla conquered Kaya west of the Rakdong River and dominated the valley of the Han River. Then, in the 7th century she schemed to seize the territories of Koguryo and Paekche.

On the other hand, the Tang dynasty of China, which had been beaten hollow by Koguryo, now tried to fish in troubled waters, taking advantage of the antagonisms among the three kingdoms. In the mid-7th century the Tang dynasty of China established outwardly close relations with Silla in the name of extending aid. But the ulterior purpose of the Tang dynasty of China was to occupy Paekche and Koguryo first in cooperation with Silla, and then to occupy Silla herself.

In the mid-7th century acute antagonisms between Paekche and Koguryo on the one hand and Silla on the other ended in the defeat of Paekche in 660 and Koguryo in 668 by the allied forces of Silla and the Tang dynasty of China.

However, this did not bring about stability to the complicated situation on the Korean Peninsula. The Tang aggressors tried to occupy and control the former territories of Koguryo and Paekche.

Under this situation the feudal rulers of Silla resolved to measure swords with their erstwhile allies the Tang aggressors. About 670, Silla launched an attack throughout the country on the invaders to drive them out. The people of ruined Koguryo and Paekche joined in this struggle. By the end of the 7th century Silla repulsed the Tang invaders from the areas south of the Taedong River.

Through this struggle Silla expanded her territory, but failed to unify the entire territory of the three kingdoms, leaving a part of the northern territory of Koguryo in the hands of the aggressors.

Silla divided her territory into nine provinces or *chu*, each of which subdivided into *kun* and *hyon*. There were five sub-capitals—the cities of Kumgwan (now Kimhae), Namwon, Sowon (now Chongju), Chungwon (now Chungju) and Pugwon (now Wonju). Kyongju was the capital of Silla and prospered in the 8th and 9th centuries. Palaces, mansions of aristocrats, temples were built. The number of houses totaled 178,000 in Kyongju.

Silla's culture reached its peak from the end of the 7th century to the beginning of the 9th century, as it inherited the culture of Koguryo and Paekche. The works of its formative arts became gorgeous and powerful. Typical works were the Pulguk Temple and Buddhist sculptures of Soklam, a hermitage, which Korea can be proud of in the world.

About the 8th century, Silla enjoyed naval supremacy in the West and South seas. Large-sized ships were built and trade with the Tang dynasty of China grew. Numerous Silla people's quarters began to grow in many coastal cities of China from Shangtung Peninsula to the lower reaches of the Yangtze River.

Though Silla's trading activities had been conducted by sea routes since the 9th century, the routes began to be infested with pirates, threatening its trading activities as Silla's feudalistic system declined.

Later Three-Kingdom Period

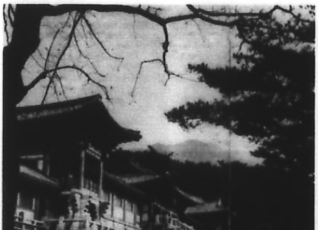
Domestically, peasant revolts occurred frequently and by the end of the 9th century, almost the regions except Kyongju and its neighbouring districts had fallen to the rioters or powerful regional clans.

Rioters led by Kungae were powerful throughout Kangwon Province, the Cholwon district and its neighboring regions. In 897, Kungae captured Kyonggi and Chungchong provinces and formed powerful feudalistic forces.

After placing Wanggon who had held the Kaesong district, Hwanghae Province, under his control, Kungae in 904 established a kingdom called Machin (later renamed Taepon), with its capital at Cholwon.

In Muju (now Kwangju, South Cholla Province), another rebel leader Kyonghwon made his appearance. He was the son of a peasant and had become a professional soldier. In 892 he formed a band of insurgent peasants and gradually held the neighboring districts under his control. In 900, he captured Wansanju (now Chonju, North Cholla Province) and established his capital there, declaring a kingdom called Fu Paekche, Later Paekche.

In this way, from the end of the 9th century to the beginning of the



The Pulguk Temple, Kyongju, North Kyongsang Province

This is a map of Silla and Palhae in the latter half of the 7th century.

(to—five major cities of Palhae)

10th century there were on the Korean Peninsula feudalistic three kingdoms—declining Silla, Taebong established by Kungae and Later Paekche of Kyonghwon. The period of 30 years in which these three kingdoms reigned until Koryo unified these three kingdoms in 936 is called the "later three-kingdom period."

The culture of Silla, reflecting political unstability, was at an ebb toward the end of the 9th century.

Palhae, Prosperous Country Of East

In 698 a feudal state called Palhae (Chinguk) was established by the people of ruined Koguryo on the vast territory covering the areas north of the Taedong River, outside the rule of Silla, Koguryo's former territory northeast of the Korean Peninsula and the area of Manchuria.

Tae Jo Yong, former Koguryo general, united the people of ruined Koguryo and Malgal tribe under the Koguryo control, when the vigorous struggle against the Tang invaders was at its height on the Korean Peninsula. Tae Jo Yong successfully drove away the Tang dynasty of China and built Palhae, a new feudal dynasty, centring on now Kirin Province, China.

In 733, the Tang dynasty of China attacked Palhae, but without success facing with strong resistance of the Palhae people.

In the 8th century, Palhae established feudal centralism and developed her economy. She extended her territories embracing the area north of the Taedong River, most region east of the Laoho River and basin of the Sungari River.

In order to rule its vast territories Palhae divided its territories into provinces and sub-provinces. Five sub-capitals were set up. They were: Sanggyong, Tonggyong, Sogyong, Namgyong and Chunggyong. In 755 Palhae set up its capital at Sanggyong (now Tungchingcheng). Sanggyong was surrounded by fertile lands and was blessed with abundant water.

In the late 8th and early 9th centuries Palhae reached its height in economic growth, territorial expansion and cultural development. In those days she was called by her neighbours "Haedong Songguk," the prosperous country of the east.

Domestic contradictions became acute in the mid-10th century and in addition, Palhae met the increasing invasion of its territory by its neighboring state Kittan. In 926, Palhae was finally conquered by Kittan. **(To be continued)**

News Dispatch From Pyongyang

May 11

- Leon Mebiame, Prime Minister of the Republic of Gabon, met Chon Yong Un, ambassador of the DPRK to Gabon. Expressing satisfaction at the favorable development of friendly and cooperative relations between Gabon and Korea, Gabon president said that Gabonese people would invariably and actively support the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

May 13

- A government economic delegation of the DPRK headed by Chong Song Nam left Pyongyang by air for Libya.
- A Kuntoja delegation headed by Ko Song Il left Pyongyang by plane for the Soviet Union.

May 19

- An electric power industry friendship delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Chung Song left Pyongyang for China by train.
- Kwon Hu Gyong, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Soviet Union, presented his credentials to Vasily Kuznetsov, first Vice-President of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in Kremlin, Moscow.
- Berti Ramsen, Editor in Chief of "Aktuelt," organ of the Social Democratic Party of Denmark, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- Kim Chung Nam, ambassador of the DPRK to Equatorial Guinea, paid a farewell call on Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea. After reffering to the question of the development of friendly relations between Korea and Equatorial Guinea, the chairman said that the government of Equatorial Guinea actively supported the Korean people's cause of national reunification and the righteous struggle of the south Korean people for the democratization of society.

May 20

- A delegation of the Central Council of Trade Union Confederation of Romania headed by Stefan Kotodi, Alternate Member of the CC of the Romanian Communist Party, Deputy to the Grand National Assembly of Romania and Secretary of the Central Council of the Trade Union Confederation of Romania arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- Radivoje Petkovic, director of the Far Eastern, Indochinese and Pacific Department of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
- Sten Arvid Sundfeldt, newly appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Sweden to the DPRK arrived in Pyongyang by train.
- Kim Yong Sop, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Iraq, presented his credentials to Iraqi President Saddam Hussain. Expressing satisfaction with the favourably developing friendly relations between Iraq and Korea, the president fully supported the policy of national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung.

May 21

- A delegation of the Korean Central News Agency headed by Hong Hyon Jong left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to Bulgaria.

May 22

- Pak Ui Chun was appointed as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

May 25

- The 1980-81 plan for cultural exchange between the governments of the DPRK and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic was concluded in Pyongyang. **(KCNA)**

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

May 3

- According to an announcement by the economic planning board of south Korea, inventories in March registered a 9.2 percent increase compared with February and recorded a high increase of 48.6 percent over the same month of last year. The recession continues unabated.

May 8

- The number of companies which went bankrupt and closed their business reached 37. The reasons by sales decline, 16; financial difficulties, 16; and other reasons, 9.
- The Dong-A Ilbo dated May 8 reported based on the materials released by south Korea's public prosecutor office that the number of public officers who committed crimes in the Jan-Mar. period reached 1,052 (among them 30 were detained). This number is 13.2 percent more than that of the same period of last year (929). Among them the number of public officers who received presents in connection with their employment position was 308. This figure represents a 28.9 percent increase over the comparable period of last year (239).

May 9

- South Korean "foreign minister" Pak Tong Jin met Mr Sunobe, Japanese ambassador to south Korea. In the meeting they discussed the joint exploration of the continental shelf between Japan and south Korea.
- According to an estimate by the south korean authorities concerned, the jobless rate registered was 5.9 percent in the first quarter of this year the highest since 6.1 percent was recorded in March, 1975. The estimated number of jobless workers also increased from 542,000 to 880,000.
- U.S. Congress approved the proposal of the U.S. Export and Import Bank to extend 292,400,000 dollars credit to south Korea so that south Korea might install exchanges.

May 17

- According to an announcement by the clearinghouse in Seoul, in April alone 91 companies went bankrupt. The rate of honored bills in the Seoul area registered the highest in April since last May.

May 20

- U.S. Export and Import Bank announced that it had extended credit of 170,000,000 dollars to south Korea to enable it to carry out successfully its expansion work on communication facilities.

May 22

- The agriculture promotion agency warned against spreading rice blight. Rice and seedling blight has already spread to paddy fields with an area of 1,038 square meters throughout south Korea (all provinces, 49 counties and 117 areas) except Cheju Island.

May 23

- The World Bank announced that it would extend credit of 50,000,000 dollars to the south Korean corporation for the development of agriculture and fisheries in order to help develop the processing industry of agricultural and aquatic products in south Korea.

May 27

- The U.S. Defence Department announced that the U.S. aircraft carrier "Coral Sea" had been dispatched to the south Korean sea area, together with six destroyers.

May 29

- South Korean agriculture and fishery department hiked the sales price of chemical fertilizers for paddy fields by 6.6-40 percent or by an average of 21 percent, the highest-ever hike.

(Continued from page 5)

Political Trial

During our visit people explained to us repeatedly why they had concluded that under the Choi government, "The more things change since Park's death, the more they remain the same." Frequently cited was the government's harsh treatment of political opponents tried this spring under the so-called National Liberation Front (NLF) case, four of whom were sentenced to death while we were in Seoul. Four others were sentenced to life imprisonment and 71 received from 8 months to 15 years.

We were told that just two weeks before Park's assassination last October, at a time when public anger over the government's repression was building rapidly, arrests began of persons charged with being involved in illegal activities of a pro-Communist underground organization. The situation was reminiscent of the People's Revolutionary Party case of 1974 in which the government hanged four men and which was recognized internationally as a government fabrication to try to discredit the movement for democracy.

The Chun/Choi government, continued arrests in the NLF case after the assassination, and trials began in February (after four months of imprisonment for most, with no contact with lawyers or family allowed.) Many trial sessions were held in secret. Tickets were allocated only to specific family members for certain sessions, and the public was not allowed inside.

The families of the prisoners charge that 90% of the defendants were tortured. A newspaper photo of the first trial session shows Choe Suk Chin lying on a stretcher in the courtroom. Authorities say his back was broken when he jumped from a window during questioning. Many people disbelieve this story, and others ask, "If it's true, what were they doing to him during the questioning?"

We were told repeatedly that the government has no proof of any connections to north Korea and that the defendants basically were arrested because they were opponents of Park's government.

We have been aware, since the final months of the Park government, of the increased frustration of some activists with what they see as a lack of progress achieved by non-violent actions and a growing interest in armed struggle as a final resort. Several of those accused in the NLF case are charged with having had arms and having been involved in the robbery of a rich industrialist to finance anti-Park actions. While no one is sure about the accuracy of this charge, it's not completely discounted for a few of the persons in the case.

However, the government has charged that all of those accused were part of a subversive underground organization. Christians and others with whom we spoke were emphatic that such a network was a government fabrication. In fact, we were told how at the initial trial session, the defendants were all brought into 1 room for the first time and many were craning their necks and asking each other, "Where is he? Which one is supposed to be our leader?" Kwan Young Gun, for example, from the staff of the Christian Academy, for whom the government asked a 10 year sentence, had never seen Lee Chae Mun, the supposed leader, before that day.

The government's case for a network seems to have been based in part on friendships and other innocent associations. For example, Christian Academy staff member Kwan Young Gun was a classmate of one of the teachers who was in the house of Lee Chae Mun (supposed leader) when Lee was arrested.

By creating an unreal network, the government appears to be trying to intimidate and discredit key organizations in the human rights struggle. Those arrested include representatives or staff from: Amnesty International, the League of Women Voters, the Christian Academy, the Ecumenical Youth Commission, the Catholic Farmers Organization, the Writers Association for the Realization of Freedom and the Institute for Mission and Education.

Unfortunately, many of those arrested are not well-known persons, and the government's ability to manipulate the movement and terrorize people with charges of communism remains strong. The Christian community has by and large remained publicly silent on this case, feeling they knew too little about some of the accused. However, just before the sentencing, a statement signed by at least 80 (one account says several hundred) persons, headed by former President Yun Po Sun, was presented to the court on behalf of some of the accused. The families of the prisoners presented an appeal also calling among other things for disclosure of the torture in prison and release of those accused of no more than opposing Park's government.

One Christian activist said to us in tears, "This is wrong. Maybe some of the people are communists. I don't know everyone. But almost all of the people are totally unrelated." Another Christian commented about In Dong Kyu who was sentenced to life imprisonment, "It seems to me that he is a brilliant young man who knew and understood too much of the actual situation." No one knows how quickly the execution of those sentenced to death might take place, and it is easy to see why this case has added to people's feelings that there has been no real political liberalization under the Choi government.

Atrocities Against Kwangjuites

South Korean paratroops called Black Berets (veterans in the Vietnam War) committed unimaginable atrocities against the Kwangju citizens who just waged peaceful demonstration. At the order of Chon Du Hwan that "It doesn't matter to kill 70% of the citizens of Kwangju" and "Kill all the youngsters", they indiscriminately killed the citizens, young and old, men and women, using the U.S.-made weapons such as M-16 automatic rifles. In this course from 1,000 to 3,000 were killed and some 10,000 were injured.

Follow some examples of their atrocities:

- Stabbed and tore the abdomen of a pregnant woman and pulled out an unborn baby and threw it at her.
- Stripped completely naked female students, stabbed them in their backs, wrote "X" in blood on their breasts and thrusted the bodies into a scavenger's cast, confirming that they were dead.
- Stood a girl student, stripped off her clothes in front of the Kwangju fountain and cut off her breasts with a knife.
- Ran over a teenage boy by an armored car and took a seven-year old child into the torture room.
- Truncheoned a teenage boy on the head, making his eyeballs fall out.
- Stabbed to death a seventy-year-old woman, when she seized a paratrooper by the collar, angered at the sight of a young girl student like her own grand daughter, dying, shedding blood.
- Mangled a girl student for the reason that she had carried stones to boy students on a street.
- Hanged boy and girl students in their twenties on trees of a park after murdering them.
- Killed a president outright because of the reason that he protested against the paratrooper who killed his students.
- A mother committed suicide following her two children who were brutally killed by the soldiers.

Chon Du Hwan Conduct After Oct. 26

Chon Du Hwan is now emerging as a dictator "second Pak Jung Hi", seizing all powers in south Korea. Follows his course to the political power after the Pak's assassination on Oct. 26 last year:

Oct. 26

"President" Pak Jung Hi was shot to death by the KCIA director Kim Jae Kyu.

Dec. 12

Chon Du Hwan made a mass arrest of top military leaders on charges of involvement in the slaying of Pak Jung Hi. The arrests included Gen. Chong Sung Hwa, army chief of staff; Gen. Li Kon Nyong, third army corps commander; Gen. Chong Byong Ju, army special force commander; Gen. Chang Tae Wan, commander of the capital garrison, and other generals.

Promoted himself to the title of Lt. General.

Dec. 13

Carried out the first crackdown on dissidents since the assassination of Pak Jung Hi. Picked three former journalists Li Byong Jo, chairman of a struggle committee of former reporters of the Dong-A Ilbo who had been dismissed some years ago for starting a democratic movement; Li Bu Yong, a key member of the Dong-A group; and Chong Tae Ki, chairman of a struggle committee of former members of the daily Chosun Ilbo.

Feb. 29

Waged a military exercise dubbed "Shield-80" in downtown Seoul and capital area.

Restored civil rights to 684 south Korean dissidents including former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung.

Mar. 23

Framed up the "infiltration of armed personnel" incident.

Mar. 25

Framed up the "infiltration of an armed ship" incident.

April 14

Installed himself as acting director of the KCIA.

May 17

Arrested twenty-six persons from two different sections of society (the dissident forces and the Establishment) including Kim Dae Jung and Kim Jong Pil, president of the majority Democratic Republican Party.

May 18

Imposed full martial law on the whole of south Korea. (The "National Assembly" was virtually closed, and all the political activities were banned.)

May 19

Kwangju citizens rose to a massive anti-government struggle.

May 21

The number of citizens participated in demonstrations swoll to 300,000.

May 23

Armed citizens occupied the whole city of Kwangju.

May 23 (night)

A special unit of the south Korean martial law army charged into the city to suppress the citizens.

May 27

The martial law troops entered into the city and occupied it.

May 31

Chon Du Hwan set up the "Special National Security Committee".

June 4

Set up the Standing Committee of the "Special National Security Committee" and was sworn in as its chairman.

June 17

Arrested 300 dissidents including politicians, professors, pastors, journalists and students.

June 21

Framed up "armed spy ship incident".

July 4

Announced to send Kim Dae Jung to the court martial on charges of planning a riot and of violation of "anti-communist law" and "national security law."

500,000 Handbills Passed On Kwangju Carnage

In defiance of fascist suppression by the Chon Du Hwan junta, the south Korean people waged demonstrations and distributed handbills in protest against the Kwangju massacre.

The martial law authorities announced on June 17 that 329 democrats and students were still in hiding and were being searched. They included Hong Song Gyu, junior of Myongchi University, Seoul, as a "person involved in the June 13 demonstration." The demonstration on June 13 had not yet been made public until then.

The south Korean minister of education made public in his statement on June 26 that "Since the Kwangju event, a total of more than 500,000 (counting only these already collected) copies of some 50 handbills spreading 'groundless rumors' had been distributed." It can be easily imagined that a still larger number of copies have been actually distributed.

Meanwhile, the Seoul Metropolitan Police on June 23 decided to give "model driver" qualifications and money to those taxi and bus drivers who would immediately report to the police on passengers spreading "groundless rumors."

Prosecutor-General Kim Jong Gyong on June 21, in his order to the junior prosecutors, said, "Our country now faces a great trial due to disorder and chaos caused by some rebellious elements", and ordered them to "exercise strict control over acts such as spread of groundless rumors, publishing and distributing handbills and anti-state books sympathizing with the claims of north Korea, monitoring the north Korean broadcasting and circulate their contents, and persons who don't immediately report to the authorities." He also ordered them to arrest at once law violators and give maximum legal penalties to them.

WALL-PAPER CALL FOR "GENERAL STUDENTS URISING"

"Chon Du Hwan, kneel down and apologize! If you refuse to meet the demands of the democratic fighters who fell in fighting, we students and citizens alive will rise up as one man, defying death. Release at once the arrested students and democratic figures." This appeal was made in the wall-paper headlined "To Democratic Citizens" which appeared on a wall of the Okchon Girl's Commercial High School in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, on the morning of June 21.

Korean Scholars Abroad

Korean scholars abroad denounced the martial law troops for leveling their guns at their fellow countrymen and massacring Kwangju citizens. This condemnation was made in a declaration adopted by the "Simposium on National Unification of Korean Scholars Abroad" held in Tokyo on June 28 and 29 with the participation of 200 scholars. The symposium was held at the initiative of Korean scholars in Japan for the second time, following the one held last year.

Dr. Chang Nyon Sok, representative of the sponsors, in his keynote report, stressed that they should continue to strive for the restoration of democracy in south Korea and for Korea's independent and peaceful reunification.

His speech was followed by lectures by six Korean scholars resident in the U.S. and Canada.

The declaration adopted on the second day follwing general discussions, also made clear the following points: Complete restoration of democracy is essential for solving the Korean problems; Tension must be eased and peace maintained on the Korean Peninsula; and national unification is the Korean people's supreme aspiration.

It also called for a north-south confederation.

At 402nd MAC Meet

Pyongyang Denounces "SR-71" Intrusion

An "SR-71" high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane of the U.S. intruded into the air over the DPRK's coastal waters south of Kangryong Peninsula in the West Sea on May 28 and 30. This disclosure was made at 402nd meeting of the Military Armistice Commission held on June 27 by Maj. Gen. Han Ju Gyong, senior member of the DPRK delegation.

At the same time, Maj. Gen. Han Ju Gyong flatly denied the south Korean side's allegation about so-called June 20-21 "infiltration incident" and exposed the south Korean authorities' intention to divert the attention of the world public from the crisis of the south Korean military forces.

According to data collected, military provocations committed by the south Korean army and the U.S. troops against the DPRK in the air, on the ground and at sea in violation of the Armistice Agreement had reached more than 295,700 cases since the ceasefire, counting only those against which the DPRK officially protested at the Military Armistice Commission. The number of "SR-71" reconnaissance planes' infiltrations into the DPRK's territorial air space reached scores of times.

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